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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Addendum

Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review

* The present document was not edited before being sent to the United Nations translation services.

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Views of the Republic of Macedonia on the recommendations presented during the interactive dialogue with the UN Human Rights Council held on 30 January 2014

1. In this document, the Republic of Macedonia submits its views on the recommendations made in the course of its second cycle of the Universal Periodic Review on 30 January 2014.

2. On a general note, most of the accepted recommendations are being implemented, some have already been implemented and only a small number of them are yet to be implemented.

3. All the recommendations enjoy the support of the Republic of Macedonia with the exception of recommendations no. 101.42 and 101.43, while recommendations no. 101.8, 101.34, 101.44, 101.45, 101.46, 101.61 are accepted in part.

101.1. Accepted / being implemented[1]

101.2. Accepted / to be implemented[2]

101.3. Accepted / to be implemented[3]

101.4. Accepted / to be implemented[4]

101.5. Accepted / being implemented[5]

101.6. Accepted / being implemented[6]

101.7. Accepted / being implemented[7]

101.8. Accepted in part / being implemented[8]

4. The implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement is one of the key priorities of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia and a long-term process that is undertaken in continuity. The recommendation is accepted in part due to the deadline mentioned in it.

101.9. Accepted / implemented[9]

101.10. Accepted / being implemented[10]

101.11. Accepted / being implemented[11]

101.12. Accepted / being implemented[12]

101.13. Accepted / being implemented[13]

101.14. Accepted / implemented[14]

101.15. Accepted / being implemented[15]

101.16. Accepted / being implemented[16]

101.17. Accepted/being implemented[17]

101.18. Accepted/being implemented[18]

101.19. Accepted / being implemented[19]

101.20. Accepted / being implemented[20]

101.21. Accepted / being implemented[21]

101.22. Accepted / being implemented[22]

101.23. Accepted / being implemented[23]

101.24. Accepted / being implemented[24]

101.25. Accepted / being implemented[25]

101.26. Accepted / being implemented[26]

101.27. Accepted / being implemented[27]

101.28. Accepted / being implemented[28]

101.29. Accepted / being implemented[29]

101.30. Accepted / being implemented[30]

101.31. Accepted / being implemented[31]

101.32. Accepted / being implemented[32]

101.33. Accepted / being implemented[33]

101.34. Accepted in part / being implemented[34]

5. Having in mind the existing independent national human rights institutions (The Ombudsman and the Commission for the protection against discrimination), establishment of a National Observatory against Racism is not regarded as necessary.

101.35. Accepted / implemented[35]

101.36. Accepted / being implemented[36]

101.37. Accepted / being implemented[37]

101.38. Accepted / being implemented[38]

101.39. Accepted / being implemented[39]

101.40. Accepted / being implemented[40]

101.41. Accepted / being implemented[41]

101.42. Not accepted[42]

101.43. Not accepted[43]

101.44. Accepted in part[44]

101.45. Accepted in part[45]

101.46. Accepted in part[46]

6. Regarding the recommendations (101.42 to 101.46) to explicitly include a specific prohibition of discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in the anti-discrimination legislation, the Republic of Macedonia does not foresee amending the existing legislation in that regard, having in mind that the Law on the Prevention of and Protection against Discrimination contains an open-ended (non-exhaustive) list of discriminatory grounds. Therefore, the recommendations 101.44,101.45 and 101.46 are only accepted and are being implemented in regard to the undertaking of appropriate measures to end impunity for violence and intimidation of the LGBT community; to prevent/combat incidents of violence on the grounds of sexual orientation; opening of prompt, impartial and effective investigations into attacks on LGBTI individuals or organisations.

101.47. Accepted/implemented[47]

101.48. Accepted / to be implemented[48]

101.49. Accepted / being implemented[49]

101.50. Accepted / being implemented[50]

101.51. Accepted / being implemented[51]

101.52. Accepted / being implemented[52]

101.53. Accepted / to be implemented[53]

101.54. Accepted / being implemented[54]

101.55. Accepted / being implemented[55]

101.56. Accepted / being implemented[56]

101.57. Accepted / being implemented[57]

101.58. Accepted / being implemented[58]

101.59. Accepted / being implemented[59]

101.60. Accepted / being implemented[60]

101.61. Accepted in part due to the formulation used in the recommendation, "Renew its respect for the rule of law", having in mind all sets of measures adopted and implemented in continuity, aimed at the further strengthening of the rule of law.[61]

101.62. Accepted / being implemented[62]

101.63. Accepted / being implemented[63]

101.64. Accepted / being implemented[64]

101.65. Accepted / implemented[65]

101.66. Accepted / being implemented[66]

101.67. Accepted / being implemented[67]

101.68. Accepted / being implemented[68]

101.69. Accepted / being implemented[69]

101.70. Accepted / implemented[70]

101.71. Accepted / implemented[71]

101.72. Accepted / being implemented[72]

101.73. Accepted / being implemented[73]

101.74. Accepted / implemented[74]

101.75. Accepted / being implemented in the part of the recommendation to examine the allegations of intimidating independent media by State institutions and

7. Accepted / implemented in the part of the recommendation to ensure that appointments of members of the Broadcasting Council are made with emphasis on impartiality and professionalism of the candidates.[75]

101.76. Accepted / being implemented[76]

101.77. Accepted / being implemented[77]

101.78. Accepted / being implemented[78]

101.79. Accepted / being implemented[79]

101.80. Accepted / being implemented[80]

101.81. Accepted / implemented[81]

101.82. Accepted / implemented in the part of the recommendation dealing with the media law and

8. Accepted / being implemented in the part of the recommendation dealing with dialogue between the government and the media representatives.[82]

101.83. Accepted / being implemented[83]

101.84. Accepted / being implemented[84]

101.85. Accepted / implemented[85]

101.86. Accepted / being implemented[86]

101.87. Accepted / implemented[87]

101.88. Accepted / being implemented[88]

101.89. Accepted / being implemented[89]

101.90. Accepted / being implemented[90]

101.91. Accepted / being implemented[91]

101.92. Accepted / implemented[92]

101.93. Accepted / being implemented[93]

101.94. Accepted / being implemented[94]

101.95. Accepted / being implemented[95]

101.96. Accepted / being implemented[96]

101.97. Accepted / being implemented[97]

101.98. Accepted / being implemented[98]

101.99. Accepted / implemented[99]

101.100. Accepted / being implemented[100]

101.101. Accepted / being implemented[101]

101.102. Accepted / implemented[102]

101.103. Accepted / being implemented in the part of the recommendation to continue to improve the condition of all migrants, particularly with regard to access to health, education and other social services and

9. Accepted / to be implemented in the part of the recommendation to accelerate efforts towards accession to the ICRMW.[103]

101.104. Accepted / being implemented[104]

Notes

[1] Recommendation 101.1: Complete the process of ratification of relevant international instruments (Côte d'Ivoire).

[2] Recommendation 101.2: Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CPED) (France) (Iraq) (Poland) and proceed to recognize the competence of its Committee (Uruguay); Ratify without delay CPED and translate it into national legislation (Belgium); Continue the efforts initiated to ratify CPED, as well as the main international instruments on human rights to which the country is not yet a party (Argentina).

[3] Recommendation 101.3: Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Portugal).

[4] Recommendation 101.4: Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Spain).

[5] Recommendation 101.5: Ratify the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute (Estonia) (Liechtenstein), if possible with a view to contributing to the activation of the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court over the crime of aggression at the beginning of 2017 (Liechtenstein).

[6] Recommendation 101.6: Stop all ill-treatment, particularly in prisons and improve detention conditions, respecting its obligations under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol (Switzerland);

[7] Recommendation 101.7: Establish a clear procedure for the implementation of and financial support for the national strategies and plans for the protection of human rights (Russian Federation).

[8] Recommendation 101.8: Complete the review of the Ohrid Framework Agreement and implement its recommendations by mid-2014 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

[9] Recommendation 101.9: Further review and strengthen measures in place towards full implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement aiming at integration without assimilation, especially on issues of use of the Albanian language and in providing the necessary conditions for education in minority languages (Albania).

[10] Recommendation 101.10: Keep up its efforts aimed at increasing the transparency in the appointment process of the Ombudsman and introduce the necessary legislative changes in order to reinforce the institutional capacities of the Office and bring its competences in line with the Paris Principles (Hungary).

[11] Recommendation 101.11: Give full effect to the opinion submitted by the Ombudsman to the Government regarding the need to make additional amendments to the legislation to make the institution consistent with the Paris Principles (Togo).

[12] Recommendation 101.12: Enhance the support for the Office of the Ombudsman and strengthen the Commission for Protection against Discrimination to ensure that both institutions fulfil their duties effectively and independently (Bulgaria).

[13] Recommendation 101.13: Take measures to strengthen the Office of the Ombudsman, in order to fully adjust it to the Paris Principles, allocating it with adequate resources and more qualified personnel (Uruguay); Establish a national institution for the promotion and protection of human rights in conformity with the Paris Principles (Congo); Take the necessary measures to guarantee full conformity of the national human rights institution with the Paris Principles (Morocco); Accelerate finalization of the necessary amendments to the legislative measures to ensure the accreditation of the Ombudsman's Office with an "A" status in line with Paris Principles (Namibia); Establish the Ombudsman as an autonomous body under public law and its full use for the protection of human rights (Portugal).

[14] Recommendation 101.14: Endeavour to put in place structures that guarantee the citizenship rights of its people (Nigeria).

[15] Recommendation 101.15: Run further public awareness campaigns on legal protection against discrimination (Cambodia).

[16] Recommendation 101.16: Continue to implement the laws and policies prohibiting direct and indirect discrimination, on the rights of persons with disabilities, on equal opportunities for women and men on child protection as well as action plans to better protect the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities (China).

[17] Recommendation 101.17: Pursue policies aimed at ensuring equal opportunities (Côte d'Ivoire).

[18] Recommendation 101.18: Punish perpetrators of hate speech and incitement to discrimination in accordance with the law (Togo).

[19] Recommendation 101.19: Give a strong response to hate speech, including in offline and online media and systematically denounce expressions of intolerance by opinion leaders (Bulgaria).

[20] Recommendation 101.20: Prohibit all forms of discrimination and violence against women (Brazil).

[21] Recommendation 101.21: Adopt further measures to ensure gender equality in the society, including through the accession to and effective implementation of relevant international and regional treaties (Viet Nam); Amend its laws on gender equality and explicitly prohibit all forms of discrimination against women by adopting appropriate national legislation (Congo); Further continue promoting gender equality in order to explicitly prohibit all forms of discrimination against women (Armenia); Consolidate its efforts towards gender equality (Namibia).

[22] Recommendation 101.22: Continue to implement existing legislation related to gender equality in order to ensure that men and women are treated equally and stereotypes regarding women are eradicated (Lithuania).

[23] Recommendation 101.23: Fully implement the recommendations of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women issued in 2013 regarding the situation of women, including temporary special measures to ensure non-discrimination of women belonging to minorities, and allocating adequate funding for the national action plans and strategies aimed at eliminating all forms of discrimination against women belonging to the Roma population (Spain).

[24] Recommendation 101.24: Enhance dialogue with and assistance to vulnerable groups, in particular ethnic minorities (Viet Nam).

[25] Recommendation 101.25: Allow free movement of Albanian and Roma minorities and resolve the problem of lack of identity documents, which constitutes an obstacle to the exercise of their rights (Congo).

[26] Recommendation 101.26: Continue its efforts to ensure non-discrimination among all groups of the society, including Roma communities, including through public awareness-raising campaigns (Indonesia).

[27] Recommendation 101.27: Launch a campaign for the birth registration of children and adults living on the streets and for those belonging to ethnic minorities to facilitate the obtaining of identification documents (Mexico); Strengthen efforts to ensure retroactive birth registrations and issuance of documents for children lacking such documentation as well as to ensure that children lacking identity documents are not refused access to health, education and other public services, including child allowances (Namibia); Ensure full birth registration, including by retroactive registration, and access to public services, including to education for children lacking documentation (Slovenia).

[28] Recommendation 101.28: Analyse the results of the policy of inclusion of the Roma, assess the remaining challenges yet to be addressed, especially regarding the fate of women and girls, and attach measures to it as well as reserve the required budget (Belgium); Continue to work towards improving the living conditions of the Roma population in general and, in particular, of vulnerable children (Congo); Intensify their efforts to secure and effectively implement the existing policies designed for the integration of the Roma minority (Poland);

[29] Recommendation 101.29: Strengthen policies and activities that support the Roma, to achieve the objectives of the Decade of Roma Inclusion (Algeria).

[30] Recommendation 101.30: Take further concrete and effective steps towards social inclusion for Roma people (Australia).

[31] Recommendation 101.31: Follow up on cases of discriminatory treatment of the Roma population in the area of employment and provide equal chances and treatment to Roma children with regard to education (Austria).

[32] Recommendation 101.32: Take steps to address challenges faced by Roma women and girls in the areas of health care and employment (Canada).

[33] Recommendation 101.33: Encourage the active participation of the Roma population in the decision-making regarding measures that affect them (Spain).

[34] Recommendation 101.34: Develop prevention and penalization strategies to address incidents of racism against the Roma population that are detected, including the establishment of a National Observatory against Racism (Spain).

[35] Recommendation 101.35: Ensure that no disadvantage shall result for citizens from the exercise of their right to identify themselves with any ethnic group (Bulgaria).

[36] Recommendation 101.36: Immediately step up its efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination based on ethnic origin, religion, gender and sexual orientation (Switzerland).

[37] Recommendation 101.37: Intensify efforts to combat effectively the manifestations of hatred suffered by minorities (France); Endeavour to tackle issues of discrimination, particularly discrimination on grounds of ethnicity and linguistic traditions (Nigeria); Continue to improve the legislation framework in the fields of the protection of national and ethnic minorities from discrimination (Russian Federation).

[38] Recommendation 101.38: Take concrete measures to strengthen the legislation to combat all forms of discrimination, including those related to sexual orientation, and step up new awareness campaigns to combat all forms of discrimination, including those based on gender, ethnic origin, sexual orientation or gender identity (Uruguay).

[39] Recommendation 101.39: Strengthen actions to ensure the effective implementation of laws against discrimination, in particular discrimination based on sexual orientation (Argentina).

[40] Recommendation 101.40: Fight impunity for violence against marginalized persons motivated by their ethnicity, religion, or sexual orientation, particularly through an improved awareness of public opinion, and the police and judicial authorities (Belgium).

[41] Recommendation 101.41: Conduct public awareness campaigns to promote tolerance and the principles of equality and non-discrimination including on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Brazil).

[42] Recommendation 101.42: Implement fully and without delay the 2010 anti-discrimination law, by integrating provisions covering discrimination based on sexual orientation (Belgium); Ensure that discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity are specifically included in the Anti-Discrimination Act and related programmes (France); Align the national anti-discrimination legislation with the European Union standards, in particular in relation to the rights of LGBTI persons (Italy); Explicitly prohibit discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation, which is not included in the Law on the Prevention of and Protection against Discrimination (Slovenia).

[43] Recommendation 101.43: Introduce legislation that explicitly protects LGBT persons from discrimination (Ireland).

[44] Recommendation 101.44: Include a specific prohibition of discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in line with international standards in the anti-discrimination legislation and take appropriate measures to end impunity for violence and intimidation of the LGBT community (Netherlands); Adopt measures to prevent incidents of violence on the grounds of sexual orientation (Canada).

[45] Recommendation 101.45: Amend anti-discrimination legislation to include sexual orientation and gender identity as specific grounds for discrimination and to open prompt, impartial and effective investigations into attacks on LGBTI individuals or organisations (Austria).

[46] Recommendation 101.46: Strengthen anti-discrimination legislation to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, and take effective measures to combat violence and discrimination against LGBTI people (Australia).

[47] Recommendation 101.47: Launch a campaign to disarm the civilian population that supports the reduction of death rates related to gun violence (Mexico).

[48] Recommendation 101.48: Develop a professional management approach within prisons as recommended by the Council of Europe's Committee for the Prevention of Torture (United States of America).

[49] Recommendation 101.49: Continue efforts to ameliorate prison conditions, including steps to address overcrowding and violence, as well as improving access to health care, education and recreational activities (Australia).

[50] Recommendation 101.50: Take effective measures to bring conditions of detention in line with international standards, notably with regard to the overcrowding of prisons (Germany);

[51] Recommendation 101.51: Continue reforms of the penitentiary system with special focus on human rights training for penitentiary staff (Slovakia).

[52] Recommendation 101.52: Adopt measures to raise awareness to prevent incidents of child, early and forced marriage and take steps to investigate and prosecute any cases thereof (Canada).

[53] Recommendation 101.53: Strengthen existing criminal and family laws or adopt a comprehensive law that addresses all forms of violence against women, including domestic and sexual violence, ensuring that all women and girl victims of acts of violence are protected by these laws and have access to

immediate means of protection as well as to reparation, and that perpetrators are prosecuted (Uruguay).

[54] Recommendation 101.54: Strengthen policies aimed at the protection of children and the prevention of domestic violence (Côte d'Ivoire); Intensify its efforts to combat domestic violence and its efforts to ensure that victims of domestic violence have access to adequate assistance, including legal and psychological counselling, medical help and shelter (Liechtenstein).

[55] Recommendation 101.55: Step up measures to safeguard the rights of the child, including by preventing discrimination against children of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, and by stronger implementation of child labour laws and the revised 2012-2015 National Action Plan on Children's Rights (Philippines).

[56] Recommendation 101.56: Implement legislation prohibiting corporal punishment of children in the home and conduct awareness-raising campaigns on the harmful effect of corporal punishment and on the use of alternative and non-violent forms of discipline in a manner consistent with the child's dignity (Liechtenstein).

[57] Recommendation 101.57: Take the necessary measures to effectively eliminate the worst forms of child labour (United States of America).

[58] Recommendation 101.58: Continue to exert more effort to abolish child trafficking and sexual abuse of children and guarantee health and psychological care especially to the victims of rape; Rehabilitate them and support their inclusion in society; Ensure the prosecution and punishment of the perpetrators of those crimes and that they will not be exonerated (Libya); Continue its measures in the fight against the sexual abuse and exploitation of children by strengthening the implementation of its relevant national action plan (Malaysia); Improve prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of those responsible for offences covered under the OP-CRC-SC, including through cooperation with neighbouring countries (Republic of Moldova).

[59] Recommendation 101.59: Further develop efforts in the fight against trafficking in persons, including measures to protect victims. Strengthen efforts for the prevention of labour and sexual exploitation (Belarus); Intensify efforts to combat trafficking in persons while ensuring that appropriate access to remedy is provided to trafficking victims (Philippines).

[60] Recommendation 101.60: Continue its effort in the active implementation of the National Strategy for the Fight against Human Trafficking and Illegal Migration (Cambodia).

[61] Recommendation 101.61: Renew its respect for the rule of law by observing a strict separation between State and party activities and ensuring an independent judiciary and media (United States of America).

[62] Recommendation 101.62: Ensure that there is a strict respect of the separation of powers and that laws are not applied selectively (Switzerland).

[63] Recommendation 101.63: Implement measures under the rule of law chapter of the Reform Agenda as developed in the European Union High Level Accession Dialogue, to ensure that law enforcement agencies and the judiciary can work independently, without being politically influenced (Austria).

[64] Recommendation 101.64: Pay due attention to transparency issues of the judiciary (Estonia).

[65] Recommendation 101.65: Increase efforts to strengthen the merit-based recruitment of judges, inter alia, by effectively implementing the new Law on Courts requiring all newly appointed first-instance judges to have graduated from the Academy for Judges and Prosecutors two-year training programme (Sweden).

[66] Recommendation 101.66: Continue its efforts to strengthen the judicial system and consolidate its independence (Morocco).

[67] Recommendation 101.67: Strengthen efforts to consolidate the independence of the judiciary and to speed up implementation of measures aimed at reducing the backlog of cases before domestic courts (Slovakia).

[68] Recommendation 101.68: Take more steps to protect the rights of all persons under legal processes of criminal justice and to guarantee due processes are applied to all of them (Viet Nam).

[69] Recommendation 101.69: Take all necessary steps to strengthen public confidence in the justice system and limit the use of pretrial detention as strictly necessary (France).

[70] Recommendation 101.70: Ensure that children are not treated as adult offenders in the administration of juvenile justice and that they are deprived of their liberty only as a measure of last resort (Republic of Moldova).

[71] Recommendation 101.71: Enact a law on transparency in the allocation of public sector contracts

including the allocation of works for the construction sector and the allocation of contracts to media (Mexico).

[72] Recommendation 101.72: Improve media policy and regulations in order to ensure freedom of the press and of expression and to facilitate a more diverse media market (Australia).

[73] Recommendation 101.73: Take steps to ensure media freedom and protection of journalists, including protection from political pressure and undue civil defamation lawsuits (Austria).

[74] Recommendation 101.74: Prevent the introduction of new laws that would go against media pluralism and freedom (Belgium).

[75] Recommendation 101.75: Examine the allegations of intimidating independent media by State institutions and ensure that appointments of members of the Broadcasting Council are made with an emphasis on the impartiality and professionalism of the candidates (Czech Republic).

[76] Recommendation 101.76: Create an enabling environment for the independent operation of various media outlets, including guaranteeing their access to effective remedies in cases of alleged political pressure and interference (Czech Republic).

[77] Recommendation 101.77: Continue to ensure the independence of the media and the press (Germany).

[78] Recommendation 101.78: In cooperation with the media, implement the agreed action plan within the dialogue between the Government and the media community on improvement of media freedoms (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

[79] Recommendation 101.79: Adopt all necessary measures to ensure freedom of expression by ensuring equal treatment of the media and by avoiding any interference with freedom of the press (France).

[80] Recommendation 101.80: Introduce adequate measures with a view to promoting freedom of expression as well as media freedom (Greece).

[81] Recommendation 101.81: Guarantee freedom of expression and media and ensure that national legislation fully complies with international freedom of expression standards (Lithuania).

[82] Recommendation 101.82: Organize inclusive consultations with journalists and media in order to resolve disputes that exist concerning the new media law (Belgium); Engage constructively in consultations with civil society, broadcasters and other relevant stakeholders in order to cease the current status quo and public discontent over the procedure and content of the new draft media laws (Sweden); Re-launch the dialogue between government and media representatives with a view to encouraging pluralism in the media and strengthening the right of everybody to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, without interference by public authority (Italy); Restart the dialogue with media representatives on the road map for the implementation of the activities to safeguard freedom of expression in the country, those activities which are a priority in the framework of the High Level Accession Dialogue (Netherlands); Continue regular dialogue between the government and journalists in order to reach an agreement on pending issues in the media sector (Estonia).

[83] Recommendation 101.83: Continue strengthening the legislation and measures for an appropriate exercise of freedom of expression, and ensure that the civil defamation law is not used to avoid political criticism (Spain).

[84] Recommendation 101.84: Ensure that the new legislation regarding the media is applied in such a way that the media's independence and pluralism is not undermined (Switzerland).

[85] Recommendation 101.85: Facilitate the establishment of an appropriate self-regulatory media system (Belgium).

[86] Recommendation 101.86: Ensure that the broadcasting of the public broadcaster is balanced and not favourable to any political party and that the Broadcasting Law is not applied selectively and abused for political process (Czech Republic).

[87] Recommendation 101.87: Develop policies and measures to ensure equal access t services, particularly access to mainstream education, and participation of persons with disabilities in the elaboration and evaluation of programmes which concern them (Thailand).

[88] Recommendation 101.88: Step up the actions in favour of fighting poverty and social exclusion, focusing on minorities and vulnerable persons (Senegal).

[89] Recommendation 101.89: Develop primary health care guaranteeing access to medical services for all children, particularly those from the Roma community (Thailand).

[90] Recommendation 101.90: Carry out a country-wide Roma needs assessment and health status study in consultation with Roma, Roma organizations, and health professionals, as the first step to defining a

new national plan of action for ensuring that Roma have access to the highest attainable standard of health (Ireland).

91 Recommendation 101.91: Continue the implementation of national educational programmes and strategies in order to ensure that every child has equal access to education (Armenia).

92 Recommendation 101.92: Prioritize the education of its citizens (Nigeria).

93 Recommendation 101.93: Adopt further appropriate measures in order to improve the quality of education for the pupils belonging to national minorities, especially for those learning in lesser used languages (Romania).

94 Recommendation 101.94: Continue efforts to integrate Roma children into the education system (Algeria).

95 Recommendation 101.95: Pay particular attention to the access to education for all children, especially children from ethnic or religious minorities and children with disabilities (Belgium).

96 Recommendation 101.96: Continue its efforts in ensuring that the education system will benefit all groups in the society regardless of their backgrounds (Indonesia).

97 Recommendation 101.97: Address barriers to the education of women and girls and reduce their dropout rates, especially among girls from ethnic minorities (Slovenia).

98 Recommendation 101.98: Take further measures for the implementation of the Strategy on Integrated Education and to provide adequate State funding to be allocated for the implementation of this Strategy (Albania); Further implement integrated education and address the negative impact of ethnic segregation in schools, including through implementing common activities and policies to promote interaction between children of all linguistic and ethnic backgrounds (Slovenia).

99 Recommendation 101.99: Ensure that non impediments to the preservation, expression and development of cultural identity by all citizens are created (Bulgaria).

100 Recommendation 101.100: Continue efforts to ensure the rights of persons with disabilities aiming at the creation of the legal and insitutional frameworks for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, taking into account the national strategy adopted for 2010-2018 (Belarus).

101 Recommendation 101.101: Increase efforts to improve the protection of the rights of children with disabilities and their social inclusion in the education system, also by modernizing centres for social work and providing them with adequate human and financial resources (Italy).

102 Recommendation 101.102: Establish a procedure for determining the best interest of the children during all asylum and refugee processes (Hungary).

103 Recommendation 101.103: Continue to improve the condition of all migrants, particularly with regard to access to health, education and other social services, and accelerate efforts towards accession to ICRMW (Philippines).

104 Recommendation 101.104: Enhance the efforts aimed at monitoring the accomplishment of the human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy, and sustainable environment, particularly with regard to air quality and industrial pollution (Italy).